

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865.

NO. 42.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by  
**A. G. HODGES,**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT

### ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.  
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is 70,000 00

## ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of  
trust, first lien of record, on real  
estate in the city and county of St.  
Louis, per schedule 180,045 15  
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-  
cured by deed of trust on real es-  
tate 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing  
six per cent. interest 174,820 23  
Loans on undoubted personal secu-  
rity, due within sixty days 9,425 09  
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty  
days notice, approved personal se-  
curity 18,900 00

Premiums due on Policies in hands  
of Agents and others awaiting re-  
turns 17,855 49  
Amounts due from Agents not in-  
cluded in above 1,604 45  
Cash on deposit in Banks and in  
Office 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (house  
offices and agencies) 1,814 00  
Missouri defense warrants 411 00  
Revenue stamps 15 80  
Total amount of all assets of the  
Company, except future premiums  
receivable \$430,990 36

## LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,  
or added to policies 4,425 80  
Present value of dividends to be re-  
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or  
added to policies 59,012 85

Unannounced interest on bonds and  
notes due the Company to reduce  
them to present value 40,412 85  
Claims on two policies resisted by the  
Company, because of violation and  
forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except  
the liability on policies in force,  
insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-  
900 00.

## STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.  
Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,  
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a  
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of  
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-  
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,  
of which the principal portion that invested  
in real estate security, is upon unimproved  
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said principal loans, and  
that the above described investments, nor any  
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-  
dividual exercising authority in the management  
of the said Company, nor for any other person or  
persons whatever; and that they are the above  
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company.  
(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.  
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on the undersig-  
ned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, —in  
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
and affixed my official seal this 24th day of March,  
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.  
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

## AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.  
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the  
statements and exhibits required by the pro-  
visions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 2, 1856; and it having been shown  
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,  
as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,  
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-  
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of  
one year from this date hereof. But this license  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of  
said Company has been reduced below one hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars.  
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the  
day and year above written.  
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promp-  
tly by  
**A. G. HODGES, Agent**  
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

## USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for  
**BLUING** LINENS!  
FOR SALE BY  
DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865—3m.

## Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their pos-  
session are hereby notified to keep them confined  
under their premises for thirty days from this date,  
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss  
of the animal found running at large.  
July 11—2m.

G. W. OWEN, Mayor.

## DOCKET OF THE COURT OF APPEALS WINTER TERM, 1865-6.

### First Day—December 4th.

1 Commonwealth v Smith et al. Barron.  
2 Same v Bloomer. Henderson.  
3 Same v Terry. " "  
4 Same v Bush. Lyon.  
5 Same v Schuman. Boone.  
6 Same v Flannery. Webster.  
7 Same v Wyatt. Menzies.  
8 Same v Clarke. Gallatin.  
9 Same v Williams. " "  
10 Same v Folie. " "  
11 Same v Bassett. Hopkins.  
12 Same v Davidson et al. Webster.  
13 Same v Same No. 2. " "  
14 Same v Watkins. Whitley.  
15 Same v Graves. Christian.  
16 Same v Ashlock. Franklin.  
17 Same v Webster. Grant.  
18 Same v Turner. Madison.  
19 Jones v Commonwealth. Harrison.  
20 Nipp v Commonwealth. Greenup.  
21 McNay v Same. Pendleton.  
22 Hudgens v Same. Franklin.  
23 Hickey v Same. " "  
24 Divine v Same. " "  
25 Young v Commonwealth. Carter.  
26 Hobbs v Commonwealth. Ballad.  
27 Woodruff v Commonwealth. Davies.

### Second Day—December 5th.

27 Burkitt v McCarthy. Bracken.  
28 Thomas v Hall. Estill.  
29 Kelly v Kelly. " "  
30 Quinn v Gentry et al. " "  
31 Ballard, J. D. v Crutcher. Madison.  
32 Same, J. A. v Nelson et al. " "  
33 Whorton v McFerran. Lou. Ch'y.

### Third Day—December 6th.

33 Lighter v Forrester. Bourbon.  
34 Green v Sherrod & Stephens. Metcalf.  
35 Little v Dougherty. Morgan.  
40 Pusey v Justices Mendo Co. Court.  
41 Young v Overton et al. Mende.  
42 Allen & Johnson v Shortridge. McLean.  
43 Wall v Little. " "

### Fourth Day—December 7th.

44 Dixon v Hancock. Henderson.  
45 Houston v Dorsey. McLean.  
46 Buford v Damsell et al. Franklin.  
47 Same v Same & McLean. " "  
48 Steele et al. v Capital Hotel Com-  
pany. " "  
49 Robertson v Henry. Muhlenburg.  
50 Wilson v Duncan. " "

### Fifth Day—December 8th.

51 Baker v Hart. Muhlenburg.  
52 McClure v Sowder. Rockcastle.  
53 Smith v Rockcastle Co. Ct. Laurel.  
54 McNeely v McNeill. Lecher.  
55 Bates v Hughes. Herlan.  
56 Rice v Rice. " "  
57 Kautiff v Friend. Johnson.  
58 Abell v Duparcq. Adair.

### Sixth Day—December 9th.

58 Powell v Martin & Woods. Lou. Ch'y.  
59 Miller & Rice v Cravens. Adair.  
60 Whitehead et al. v Chadwell & Co. Carroll.  
61 Farris et al. v Dunn et al. Garrard.  
62 Woodcock et al. v Dowman et al. " "  
63 Anderson v Sutton et al. " "

### Seventh Day—December 11th.

64 Hunter et al. v Hill et al. Madison.  
65 Lockridge v Biggerstaff. " "  
66 Tribble v Ellison et al. " "  
67 Parish et al. v Hill et al. " "  
68 Tovey's ex'r v Burgen. " "  
69 Gooch v Bextor. " "  
70 Raine's adm'r v Smith. " "  
71 Bronston v Green. " "

### Eighth Day—December 12th.

72 McDane v Wells. Madison.  
73 Hoek et al. v Gentry et al. " "  
74 C. Gentry v M. Gentry et al. " "  
75 Hoek et al. v Hughes v C Gentry et al.  
76 Moore v Worthington. Boyle.  
77 Foreman v Minor. " "  
78 Minor et al. v Clarkson. " "  
79 Harlan v Harlan et al. " "  
80 Coffey v Platt, Bucklin & Co. Casey.

### Ninth Day—December 13th.

81 Murphy v Hubble. Lincoln.  
82 Harrison & Bennett v Madison.  
83 Quinn et al. v Moynihan et al. " "  
84 Branner's adm'r v Kelley. Pulaski.  
85 Nullely v Zachery. " "  
86 Taylor Elliott et al. " "  
87 Ketchum v Floyd. " "

### Tenth Day—December 14th.

88 Smith's ex'r et al. v Smith. Warren.  
89 Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co. v Covington.  
90 Dunham v Pay & Wilkins. " "  
91 Winn v g'dn et al. v Lawless & Jones.  
92 Trigg v Trustees of Glasgow. " "  
93 Lowery's v Fisher et al. Jessamine.  
94 Curly v Tribble. Harrison.  
95 Hall v Grubb. Butler.

### Eleventh Day—December 15th.

96 Bent v Miller. Fayette.  
97 Watts v Pettitt et al. " "  
98 Hughes et al. v Gray. " "  
99 Kimbrough v Cason et al. Harrison.  
100 Brasher v Stowers. " "  
101 Cason v Blair et al. " "  
102 Mulliken v Winter. Bracken.  
103 Mulliken v Winter. Bracken.

### Twelfth Day—December 16th.

104 Denler v Fresh et al. Bracken.  
105 Oldham v Field et al. " "  
106 Furber v Bassett. " "  
107 Schoolfield's adm'r et al. v Clyn-  
ton. " "  
108 Aulick et al. v Aulicks. Pendleton.  
109 Cooper v Wheeler. " "  
110 Rodgers v Aulicks. " "  
110½ Berryman v Cook. Franklin.

### Thirteenth Day—December 18th.

111 Potts v Bowler's adm'r et al. Kenton.  
112 Thompson et al. v Belknap. " "  
113 Same v Warburton's ex'r. " "  
114 Arnold v Powell's adm'r. " "  
115 Hancock v Brand et al. Campbell.  
116 Mapthott v Powell & Gallar. " "  
117 Long v Bennett. " "  
118½ Turley's ex'r v Johnson. Gallatin.

### Fourteenth Day—December 19th.

119 Stewart v Barclay. Lou. Ch'y.  
120 Adams Express Company v Mc-  
Donald. " "  
121 Herr et al. v Angus et al. " "  
122 Swiney & McVay v Obst & Ru-  
pert. " "  
123 McCrea et al. v Linder et al. Fulton.  
124 Barber v Hand et al. Lou. Ch'y.  
125 Robinson v Same. " "  
126 Kirby v Coons & Reynolds. Jefferson Ct.  
of Com. Pleas.

### Fifteenth Day—December 20th.

127 Page v Slaughter. Lou. Ch'y.  
128 Martin, Cobb & Co. v Curd's  
adm'r. " "  
129 Ricketts & Co. v Same. " "

### Sixteenth Day—December 21st.

130 Goodman et al. v Niles. Lou. Ch'y.  
131 Richardson v Barrett et al. Hart.  
132 North v Haggin's adm'r et al. Lou. Ch'y.  
133 McGill v G. Ruan et al. " "  
134 Fearhenback v Strauss. Lou. Ch'y.  
135 Shafer v Lupton. " "  
136 Danning v Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co.  
137 Ford v Trabue et al. " "  
138 Riley et al. v Shields et al. " "  
139 Shrader v Phillips et al. " "  
140 Brown et al. v Childs & Co. Jefferson Ct.  
of Common Pleas.

### Seventeenth Day—December 22d.

141 Wilson v Lou. City, Jefferson Court of Com-  
mon Pleas.  
142 Rogers v Bowling's heirs by g'dn, Jefferson  
Court of common Pleas.  
143 Julian & Co. v Pilcher, Jefferson Court of  
Common Pleas.

### Eighteenth Day—December 23d.

144 Sunheimer v Keck. Jefferson.  
145 Reichart v Ulrich. " "  
146 Smith v Smith's ex'r. " "  
147 Butler v Knott & Durham. " "  
148 Hutt v Fillion. Jefferson.  
149 Anderson v Rogers & Clark. " "  
150 Hazlerigg v Brenton's adm'r. Fleming.  
151 Wattlesford v Doyle et al. " "  
152 Bk of Phila. v Lee et al. " "  
153 Lander v Lander. " "  
154 Payne v Manger. Nicholas.

### Nineteenth Day—December 26th.

155 Montgomery v Benedict. Lincoln.  
156 Hill et al. v Jackson. " "  
157 Page's adm'r v Page. Adair.  
158 Miller v Miller's adm'r. " "  
159 Littner's adm'r v Glen et al. Boone.  
160 Hume et al. v Connelly et al. " "  
161 McManann v Grimsley's adm'r. " "

### Twentieth Day—December 27th.

162 Bowman v Smith. Breathitt.  
163 Roark et al. v Back et al. " "  
164 Sherrod, Baker and Co. v Marcus Jackson.  
165 Perkins v Smith & Satterfield. Russell.  
166 Ingram v Plummer. Rowen.  
167 Jarvis v Six & Co. Campbell.

### Twenty-first Day—December 28th.

168 Collins v Craig et al. Grant.  
169 Dranslie v Lyon et al. " "  
170 Lucas et al. v Temple & Barker. " "  
171 Marquis v McLannan et al. " "  
172 McClure v Green. " "  
173 Thomas's adm'r v O'Hara's ex'r. " "  
174 Northcut v Strimman. " "

### Twenty-second Day—December 29th.

175 Gordon v Craddock et al. Hart.  
176 Hancock et al. v Payne & Dixon. Owen.  
177 Wiley v Wiley. " "  
178 Farmer's Bank of Ky. et al. v Younger & Mitchell. " "  
179 Thomas v Haden's ex'r. " "  
180 Neill v Jus. Court. Cumberland.

### Twenty-third Day—December 30th.

181 Glenn v McMeekin. Scott.  
182 Pettit's adm'r v Berry et al. " "  
183 Betts et al. v Thompson et al. " "  
184 Dehoney v Sandford. " "  
185 Cantrell v Sinclair. " "  
186 Same v Smith. " "  
186½ Hall v Hiles. " "

### Twenty-fourth Day—January 1st.

187 Glenn v Snook et al. Shelby.  
188 Buchanan et al. v Shannon et al. " "  
189 Roberts & Baird v Elliott. " "  
190 Henry v Graves. " "  
191 Channing v O'Brian's adm'r. Trimble.  
192 King's adm'r v Snyder. " "

### Twenty-fifth Day—January 3d.

193 Webb & Co. v Spillman. Trimble.  
194 Huston v Duncan et al. Union.  
195 Givens v Keall & Brown. " "  
196 Gwynn v Hancock et al. " "  
197 Hays et al. v Hughes et al. " "  
198 Owens v Alcorn. Wayne.

### Twenty-sixth Day—January 4th.

199 Bakrow v Frank. Lou. Ch'y.  
200 M. Lancashire v Quigley. McCracken.  
201 M. Lancashire v Same. " "  
202 Beeler v King. " "  
203 Brigham et al. v J. & J. J. Grief.  
204 Same v John Grief. " "

### Twenty-seventh Day—January 5th.

205 Dale, Ross & Withers v Bowers et al. Fulton.  
206 Stevens v Winston. " "  
207 Johnson v Bk of Ky et al. Franklin.  
208 Ruby v Grace. Graves.  
209 Mellow v Anderson's heirs. " "  
210 Eaker, Bowman & Co. v Hunt et al. " "

### Twenty-eighth Day—January 6th.

211 Story et al. v Kelso & Cook. " "  
212 Pea v Minter. Graves.  
213 Ross v Wolfe & Bro. " "  
214 Johnson et al. v Thewatt & Jones. Marshall.  
215 Daniel & Scott v Southern Bank of Kentucky. " "  
216 Bradley v Collins et al. Hickman.  
217 Garvin v Mobley. " "  
218 Moore v Norton & Bro. " "

### Twenty-ninth Day—January 8th.

219 Cate et al. v Ross. Ballard.  
220 Bell et al. v Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co. Lou. Ch'y.  
221 Sandige v Kurtz. Hardin.  
222 Phillips v Sullivan's adm'r. " "  
223 Gray's adm'r v Clarkson's ex'r. " "  
224 Phillips et al. v Ditto's adm'r. Meade.  
225 Grisold v Peckinpaugh. " "  
226 Arnold's ex'r v Warren & Mitchell. Bullitt.  
226½ Bright v Sandford et al. Franklin.

### Thirtieth Day—January 9th.

227 Wilde, Jr., & Co. v Hayercraft et al. Hardin.  
228 Shean et al. v Ditto's adm'r. " "  
229 Same v Fletcher. " "  
230 Same v Geoghegan. " "  
231 Myers et al. v Rountree et al. Hart.  
232 Thurman et al. v Thomas. Larue.  
233 Deeler v Wright. " "

### Thirty-first Day—January 10th.

234 Green's ex'r v Maitland et al. Breckinridge.  
235 Long v Payne. Davies.  
236 Pettie v McCree. " "  
237 Brown & Lemon v Wells. " "  
238 Head v Daniel. " "  
239 Barclay v McKee. " "  
240 McKinnay v Daniel. " "  
241 Yewell et al. v Bradshaw. " "

### Thirty-second Day—January 11th.

242 Burke v Claybrook. Davies.  
243 Burke v Davidson. " "  
244 Locke et al. v Miller. " "  
245 Same v Gray. " "  
246 Same v Mitchell. " "  
247 Same v Same No. 2. " "  
248 Same v Clements. " "  
249 Same v Heffernan. " "  
250 Same v Hardisty. " "

### Thirty-third Day—January 12th.

251 Shrader et al. v Mitchell. Davies.  
252 Tuylord v Hazlerigg's adm'r et al. Carter.  
253 White v Beck. Boyd.  
254 Holmes & Co. v Warfield & Cas-  
sidy. Powell.  
255 Ewing v Clay. Bourbon.  
256 Mead v Nevill. " "  
257 Rankin v Turney. " "

### Thirty-fourth Day—January 13th.

258 Combs v Beatty's Committee et al. Montgomery.  
259 Wilcox v Mson's heirs. " "  
260 Manier v Lindsey. " "  
261 Howard v Adams. Lewis.  
262 Boyd v Preston. " "  
263 McKrell v Tont. Mason.  
264 Power & Spalding v Cooper. " "  
264½ Stephen's heirs v Boswell, Graves.

### Thirty-fifth Day—January 15th.

265 Humphrey's v Walton & Fra-  
zier. Mason.  
266 Hull v Berry. " "  
267 Turner et al. v Vanbiber et al. Greenup.  
268 White v Seaton et al. " "  
269 Hans v Wills. " "  
270 Dupuy v McMullen. " "  
271 Vallance v Barr, McGrew & Co. " "

### Thirty-sixth Day—January 16th.

272 Gilkey v McMullen. Greenup.  
273 Jones v Gannon's heirs. " "  
274 Tribble v Hughes' heirs. " "  
275 Porter et al. v Botts. Bath.  
276 Lane et al. v Berry. " "  
277 Perry et al. v Berry. " "  
278 Tuinbo v Snedegar. " "

### Thirty-seventh Day—January 17th.

280 Dawson & Jones v Weather-  
sall. Calloway.  
281 Mar Co Justice v Cal Co Jus-  
tices. " "  
282 Jordan v Williams. Anderson.  
283 Witherspoon v Far Bank of Ky. " "  
284 McGowan v White et al. " "  
285 Saffell v Butts. " "

### Thirty-eighth Day—January 18th.

286 Marshall v Penick. Taylor.  
287 Swan's heirs v Goodrum et al. Marion.  
288 Chiles' ex'r v Carnell. Todd.  
289 Jackson v Speed. Nelson.  
290 Phillips et al. v Stiles et al. " "  
291 Talbot v Wilson. " "  
292 Stone v Glascock. " "

### Thirty-ninth Day—January 19th.

293 Peter & Hardin v Ferrell. Washington.  
294 Pacey v Pacey et al. " "  
295 Farris v Yocum. " "  
296 Farris's adm'r v Farris's heirs. " "  
297 Mitchell's adm'r v Mitchell et al. " "  
298 Baker v Steinbergen. " "  
299 Graham v Riley. " "

### Fortieth Day—January 20th.

300 Coy v Coy's heirs. Madison.  
301 Alexander's adm'r v Smith's ex'r. Meigs.  
302 Riley's ex'r v Sherpe. " "  
303 Hamilton & Porter v Lightfoot. Caldwell.  
304 Randall v Trester. " "  
305 DeBann v Davis. " "  
306 Woods v Crawford. " "

### Forty-first Day—January 22nd.

307 Wilson v Kilehen. Christian.  
308 Chris Co Ct v Sherpe. " "  
309 Carter v Reynolds. " "  
310 Famaa et al. v Brown. " "  
311 Campbell v Anderson's adm'r. " "  
312 Channing v West. " "  
312½ Stevens & Brooks. Franklin.

### Forty-second Day—January 23rd.

313 Scott & Kilehen v Wilson. Christian.  
314 Sherrod & Johnson v Murphy. " "  
315 Pettit's adm'r and heirs v John-  
son's adm'r, and heirs. Caldwell.  
316 Cantrell et al. v Pettitt. " "  
317 Kevell et al. v Kevell. " "  
318 Inskeep, McKee & Price v Bakera's adm'r et al. " "  
319 Gray & Co. v Cron. " "

### Forty-third Day—January 24th.

320 Ooroby v Perryman. Caldwell.  
321 Freer v Chandler. Lyon.  
322 Henry & Yeiser v Hewey. " "  
323 Clay et al. v Clay. Fayette.  
324 Denney v Dean. Clarke.  
325 Dykes et al. v Epperson. " "

### Forty-fourth Day—January 25th.

326 Herndon v Woodward et al. Clerke.  
327 Shank's v Rowan's receiver. Ohio.  
328 Watts et al. v Whittington's ex'r. Woodford.  
329 Martin, Roberts & Co v Sawas's adm'r. " "  
330 Roberts v Same. " "  
331 Ellis v Carr, g'dn et al. Henry.  
332 Shouse et al. v Graves. " "

### Forty-fifth Day—January 26th.

333 Thornton v Allen & Lockett. Henderson.  
334 Thornton v Beverly. " "  
335 Hart v Howell, Smith & Co. " "  
336 McBride v McBride. " "  
337 Durban et al. v Barrett. " "  
338 Letcher v Ingram. " "

### Forty-sixth Day—January 27th.

339 Trice v Russell. Hopkins.  
340 Wells v Watkins. Livingston.  
341 Wells's adm'r v Burke. " "  
342 Alsbrook v Ramey. " "  
343 Joiners v Swinford. " "  
344 Canby, by g'dn, v Thompson et al. Webster.  
345 Montague v Garnett. Owen.  
345½ Covington. City v Cov. ties Light Co. Kenton.

### Forty-seventh Day—January 29th.

346 Commonwealth v Read et al. Gallatin.  
347 Newton v Commonwealth. Scott.  
348 Tomlinson v Same. " "  
349 Newton & Tomlinson v Same. " "

### Forty-eighth Day—January 30th.

350 Gossau v McFerran. Lou. Ch'y.  
351 Head & Nash. R. R. Co. v Moss. Henderson.  
352 Robinson's adm'r v Hicks et al. " "

### Forty-ninth Day—January 31st.

353 Graham & Payton v Jenkins. Henderson.  
354 Same v Jenkins & Ladd. " "  
355 Hall v Light, Barrett & Co. Hickman.  
356 U. G. Berry v Southern Bk of Kentucky. Livingston.  
357 L. Berry v Same. " "

### Fifty-first Day—February 2d.

358 Howe v Temple, Barker & Co. Fleming.  
359 Macgowan v Same. " "  
360 Smith v Same. " "

### Fifty-second Day—February 3d.

361 Stode et al. v Magawen's heirs. Fleming.  
362 Temple, Barker & Co. v Poyntz. " "  
363 Same v Smith. " "

### Fifty-third Day—February 5th.

364 Temple, Barker & Co. v Pierce, Toole & Co. Fleming.  
365 Lee's ex'r v Graham et al. Mason.  
366 Seett & Wurts v Bryan & Grubb. Greenup.  
36







# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

### Review of News.

Captain Waddell, of the Anglo-Rebel pirate Shenandoah, reached England on the 6th and surrendered his vessel to the British Naval authorities. The Government has handed it over to the United States Consul and it is now on the way to New York.

The entire Union ticket has been successful in Colorado. Gilpin is elected Governor, and Chilcott to Congress.

The Union majority in Wisconsin is about 8,000. At the Presidential election last year it was 5,301 in the same vote. The majority against negro suffrage exceeds 3,000.

The next Wisconsin House of Representatives will stand 66 Union men to 24 Democrats. The Senate will consist of 23 Unionists and 10 Democrats.

Gov. Marvin, of Florida, telegraphs the President that the Convention has adjourned, after annulling the ordinance of secession, abolishing slavery, repudiating the rebel war debt, and declaring that negroes shall be competent witnesses in any matter wherein a colored person is concerned.

The Grand Jury of Jefferson Co., Ky., have indicted Maj. Gen. Palmer for outlying slaves to leave the State.

The Legislature of Georgia will meet at Milledgeville the first Wednesday in December. Gov. Johnson will, in his message, strongly recommend the immediate adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

Gen. Banks and Hon. Henry J. Raymond have declined being candidates for the speakership of the next Congress.

Major General Rousseau has resigned his Commission in the United States Army.

The United States squadron under Admiral Gordon arrived in Rio Janeiro on the 9th ult. The squadron presented a formidable appearance in the harbor and attracted much notice.

A telegram from New York gives important news from Mexico. Maximilian has abandoned his visit to Yucatan and is concentrating his troops at three points—Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, and the City of Mexico. The Emperor is getting ready to return to Europe. A general rising of the natives against the monarchy is predicted as soon as the Emperor draws in his numerous garrisons and detachments.

It is said that Gen. Howard will report, as the result of his observations at the South, that it will be necessary to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for a considerable time to come.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has appointed Dr. Wm. Sloan State Treasurer. Dr. Sloan is said to be an unconditional Union man.

An immense block of iron buildings, weighing 50,000 tons, has just been raised over two feet in Chicago, without the least injury to the building or without disturbing the occupants.

Gen. Sickles has been assigned to the command of South Carolina, in place of Gen. Gilmore, relieved.

### Showing Their Sympathies

The action being pursued in some of the Courts of the State is a strange commentary on the boasted loyalty of Kentucky. The fact of the numerous indictments and arrests of Federal officers and soldiers for acts done by order of their superiors is well known, and in some cases adverse judgments have been rendered. The entire Conservative press of the State has urged this action and applauded Judges and Grand Jurors for their faithfulness in their prosecutions against the military.

A case was lately tried before Judge Andrews, of the 10th Judicial District, in which suit was brought against a Federal officer for having, under order of his brigade commander, pressed horses into the service of the United States, taking them from rebels and sympathizers and giving receipts therefor. For this the offended rebels claimed damages. The jury was divided upon the question of the officers liability.

Before this same Judge another suit was brought. This time the plaintiffs were Union men and the defendant a Confederate officer. While in the rebel service this officer entered Flemingsburg and seized a number of horses belonging to private citizens. The owners of the horses entered suit, claiming damages for their value. The defendant pleaded that he was obeying the orders of his superiors and that this act was in accordance with the usages of war. This plea was sustained by Judge Andrews. He affirmed, it is stated, the right of the Confederate army to the property, and instructed the jury to find for the defendant.

On what grounds this difference in judgment as to the legality of a deed committed by a Confederate officer and the same deed committed by a Federal officer, is based, it is hard to tell. We know not the reason why a Confederate officer's taking of horses is a legal act, and a Federal officer's pressing them an illegal act. In one way only can the difference be accounted for. That is, from the deep and criminal prejudice existing against the Federal army, and the strong and equally criminal sympathy with the late rebellion still so wide spread in Kentucky. Disloyalty is at work in high places, and it manifests itself in the persecution of the servants of the Government. No true, loyal Kentuckian can look upon such conduct but with shame and confusion of face. It is disgraceful to the State.

From our high personal regard for Judge Andrews we hope that there is some mistake as to his reported actions, or that he will be able to give some good and just reason therefor.

The owner of one of the largest estates in Virginia recently offered to mortgage the whole of it or money enough to buy seed wheat.

### South Carolina and the Amendment from a Conservative Point of view.

The Lexington Conservative organ is still greatly exercised on the subject of South Carolina loyalty. It cannot hide its chagrin at the ratification of the Amendment by that State. As the special champion of her honor—for it seems to think a sincere ratification would be a disgrace—it still continues to press its theory, so honorable to both head and heart, that South Carolina "forced to live in the Union" has "gladly seized the opportunity to make it as intolerable to its other inhabitants as it is to themselves," and that having inaugurated the rebellion she is still "willing to sap the foundations of the Government, which she could not overthrow, by an act which would at the same time recommend her to the mercy of the Administration."

So this apologist for South Carolina's action in regard to the Amendment, in order to rescue her from the odium of loyalty, writes her down traitor, hypocrite, coward and poltroon. Yet this is one of the sister Southern states which Kentucky was bound to stand by and in whose favor the Conservatives have refused to ratify the Amendment. Its ratification by Kentucky, the Conservatives have argued, would be the very acme of ingratitude against our sister States. But no sooner does a sister State return to her allegiance than she ratifies the Amendment, thus setting aside Kentucky's claims and disregarding her affectionate regard—making the Union, by her action, "intolerable to its inhabitants."

There is where the shoe pinches. Kentucky Conservatives, in their contest against the Amendment, have only had in their thoughts what would be pleasing to the rebellious States—the wishes of the loyal States were not worthy of regard. The rebellious states return to their old relations with the Republic and immediately act in accordance with the desires and judgment of the loyal States, and leave Kentucky out in the cold. Was ever such ingratitude heard of before? No wonder the Lexington organ is so earnestly hallooing that South Carolina doesn't mean ratification when she says so, and is so fondly hugging the delusion to its sympathizing bosom that her act is in furtherance of rebellion. For if it be not so, a sorry trick has been played on our Commonwealth—the Conservative party has received a death blow.

### The Shenandoah.

Our ears are at last rid of the pirate Shenandoah. She reached England on the 6th and surrendered to the British Naval authorities. The pirate Captain asserts that the first information he received of the war was on the 2nd of August and that he immediately consigned his guns to the hold and cleared for Liverpool. The statement, however, is not true. Captain Waddell had heard of the close of the war some time before he deserted from his piratical work. But he received the news from American vessels and so would not believe it. In his letter to Earl Russell he writes, "I could not be sensible that the tales told by American ships were true;" "but merely upon the word of a British captain" he believed the war had closed. Doubtless the truth is, that the near approach of four vessels of war made him sensible of his predicament, and his trade not being to fight he turned tail and ran home as fast as he could go.

The Shenandoah was surrendered by the British Government to the American Consul on the 10th, and he started her immediately to New York. The pirates have been released, unconditionally it is stated. On no consideration, the London Times says, could the Captain and crew be given over to the United States. They would have to be tried for the crime of piracy, it tried at all, before an English court of justice. It would hardly be fair, though, for England to try Waddell. He was her servant, acting in her interest, with one of her vessels, armed with English guns and munitions of war. And when he could no longer burn and steal and was in danger of his life, he steered for his English home, having served her well and confident of protection there. Of course, he should not be disappointed.

The Captain has received a cold welcome, however. The Times says his appearance in British waters "is an untoward and unwelcome event," "it is to be greatly regretted that the ship ever came back to England." The demands of our Government and its power to enforce those demands, it is necessary, and the new complications probable upon the arrival of the Pirate, caused that great regret. In the immediate surrender of the Shenandoah, the British Government has done well and we suppose that will end the affair, excepting as regards our claims for damages inflicted by that vessel upon American commerce.

So has ended the career of the last of the Anglo-Rebel pirates. The high seas are well rid of the pests at last, and our merchant vessels and whalers can now sail at peace, without a fear of any to steal or burn.

### Florida all Right.

Florida is working with a will for the re-establishment of her old relations with the Union. Her Convention went to work nobly and loyally to remove all obstructions in the way of her full return to a resumption of the duties and privileges of a State in the Union. By a telegram from Governor Marvin to the President we learn that the Convention has annulled the ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, and declared that all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color are free, and that no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness on account of color in any matter wherein a colored person is concerned. It has also re-

published the State war debt, and passed other wholesome amendments to the old Constitution. The Convention did its work quickly and well and adjourned.

It would have been better had negro testimony been allowed without any condition or restriction. Not only should the negro be permitted to testify in matters wherein a colored person is concerned, but in all cases. Justice demands such a course, and especially in the altered condition of things. But as far as she has gone, Florida is to be commended. She has given her voice for peace, she has shown her returning good will toward the Union; she accepts the result and consequences of the late war gracefully and honorably. Every loyal heart will welcome her return to her old allegiance.

### Imposition.

An advertisement appeared in our last issue to call the notice of the public. More in use under the above caption to which we especially do we do this as capital is already being made of it to injure and abuse the Freedmen's Bureau and Generals Palmer and Brislin. The woman referred to came to this city some time since, without certificate or references we are told, and was engaged by some of our enterprising negroes as a teacher in a school they had already commenced. The Superintendent of the school was H. H. Hawkins, a colored Baptist preacher. The white female teacher behaved very badly in several respects, was rebuffed for her conduct by her colored associates, and thought best to decamp, which she did, appropriating to her own use quite an amount of funds belonging to the school.

The superintendent handed us the advertisement for insertion in our paper, and at the same time requested us to state, that the representations made by the absconding teacher as to bad treatment of the school by our citizens were entirely false. With but one exception it has met with no interruption or hindrance, and the children of several slaves have been in constant attendance without disturbance.

"Pica," the Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, has hurried up a version of the whole affair to that paper. On this we have only to remark that Pica's belief that the woman was an employee of the Freedmen's Bureau is entirely gratuitous. We do not suppose there is the slightest foundation for it, and no other man in Frankfort believes it. His assertion, too, that "Professor" Hawkins is indignant and has taken the course he has, in warning the public against the woman, because she forgot to divide the funds with him, is as mean-spirited as it is false. We cannot appreciate the state of that man's heart who can thus traduce a fellow-man merely because he has a black skin. Now can we understand why if blacks, in the condition of freedom in which they now are, choose to elevate themselves by education, they should be thus reviled and maligned. Is it because of a fear of rivalry? It looks so. In our view this class is to be commended for thus following the God planted impulse and thirst of their minds for improvement.

### The Burning of the State Offices.

On Wednesday morning last, about half-past three o'clock, the public building in which were situated the Governor's Office, and the offices of the Secretary of State and the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the Appellate Clerk's office, and before it was discovered the entire contents of the office were destroyed. All the official and public documents in the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State, together with the Governor's private law library and many other valuable law books belonging to the State, were saved. The deed books had been removed from the Clerk's office some days before the fire and are all safe. So there has been no very serious loss resulting. The important decisions of the Court of Appeals are all published, and the burned records can be re-furnished from the proceedings of the Courts below.

The new building adjoining the one burned was, after great exertions, saved, though in a somewhat damaged condition. It affords ample accommodations for offices for the Governor, Secretary of State and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. It was intended for the State Military offices but had not yet been taken possession of, not being entirely completed. The damage inflicted upon it by the fire will be repaired in a few days.

From Georgia—News from Savannah, to the 16th, represents a very light vote polled for Governor and members of Congress and the Legislature. Several ex-officers of the rebel army were nominated for Congress, and a legislature probably elected. It is regarded as certain that the Legislature will ratify the anti-slavery amendment with little opposition, and also pass laws for the regulation of the freedmen and the protection of their civil rights. In some parts of the State much of the cotton and other crops have proved a complete loss, owing to the inability of the planters to procure laborers, the negroes having deserted them. The repairs of the railroads continue, and it is expected to have two principal lines completed at an early period.

A China paper speaks of the execution of a small military official who had the impudence to expostulate first with the magistrate and afterwards with the executioner, stating that he had an aged mother dependent on him for support. Just as he had clinched the argument a dextrous flourish of the sword took of his head. The large crowd assembled to witness the spectacle are said to have been "convulsed with laughter" at the sudden pause produced by the skillful blow.

We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that great excitement exists in Crittenden County, Kentucky, growing out of a manifest disposition to discriminate against men who have been in the Union army, in favor of the rebels. The Evansville Journal, of the 20th, gives these particulars: "Lieutenant Gness, of the 43rd Kentucky (Federal) Regiment, was indicted for murder and robbery, the charge being predicted on the fact that he had, in the discharge of his duty, killed one or two guerrillas. He was kidnapped by Captain Bell, a notorious character, whom we have heretofore had occasion to ventilate, and three others of like proclivities, in Illinois, and taken to Marion, Kentucky, and incarcerated in jail, bail being refused; at the same time a rebel assassin was admitted to bail. On Wednesday night last a number of men, supposed to be returned Federal soldiers, went to Marion, and, firing off their guns and pistols, attracted the Sheriff and guard away from the jail, when they made a charge, broke open the jail, and released Gness. Lieutenant Hawkins, of Caseyville, another Union soldier, who had killed a rebel whom he had been sent to arrest, and who made an attempt to escape, was also in the jail, but refused to leave, he being also refused bail. On Thursday night another demonstration was made by the same party, as is supposed, in Marion, and Judge Fowler becoming apprehensive that the locality would not be particularly healthy for him, fled, and concealing himself until Saturday, came up on the Charmer yesterday to Henderson. In the meantime, Captain Finney, formerly Provost Marshal of that district, has gone to Frankfort to have a company of State troops sent to Marion to preserve order."

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT.**—The Washington Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: The first report of Lieutenant General Grant as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, comprising all the military operations from the spring of 1864 to the close of the war, was sent to the Secretary of War about ten days ago, but recalled since for the purpose of amendment. It is so lengthy that only the leading newspapers will be able to print it in full. It covers no less than eighty fool-cap pages. The matter treated of in it is so vast that only the outlines of the various campaigns during the stated period could be given. The document, of course, will not disclose any military event of great or small import heretofore unknown to the public. Its chief interest will be found in the revelations it will make as to the initiatory influence exerted by General Grant not only upon the operations in Virginia, but also in other parts of the theatre of war. I have reason to believe that its statements as to the origination of General Sherman's march to the sea, will embody some facts that will surprise the public. In some respect I think the report will disappoint the public. General Grant does not reflect in it upon certain officers in high command that did not do their duty; and this for a good reason. The direct superiors of the generals "tried and found wanting" in Virginia and elsewhere, failed to bring their derelictions to his notice in their reports, and hence he did not feel called upon to allude to them in his own.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**—News has been received in New York from authentic sources which is really of much importance. The Emperor Maximilian has determined and ordered that all his forces be withdrawn from the outposts, and concentrated at Vera Cruz, the city of Mexico and San Luis Potosi. He will make these three places the headquarters of the respective districts, and await the arrival of his expected re-enforcements. He has abandoned his proposed visit to Yucatan, his affairs at home demanding his entire and individual attention. The Empress is preparing to return to the continent of Europe, whether to plead for assistance, or as a forerunner of the Emperor, is not yet known. As soon as the French troops are withdrawn to the three places above mentioned, the Mexican people will rise en masse, and take vigorous measures to prevent any future advance. The spirits of the Liberals have been much comforted by advices from the United States that material aid will soon reach them.

The Herald's Charleston, South Carolina, Correspondent says that as soon as the members of the Legislature became fully aware of the President's desires and intentions in regard to the Constitutional Amendment, they thought it best to dispose of the matter at once, and adopted it by almost a unanimous vote in the Senate, and by seventy-four to twenty-eight in the House. It is expected the proposition to repudiate the rebel war debt, which was passed over by the State Convention, will cause a warm debate. Some members maintain that the Legislature cannot legally repudiate the war debt, and think a new Convention necessary. Others favor prompt legislation. The President's instructions to Provisional Governor Perry to continue to act as State Executive caused some embarrassment. It is proposed that the Governor elect, James L. Orr, shall be inaugurated immediately after the meeting of the Legislature in regular session.

The State of Matrimony is one of the United States. It is bounded by the hugging and kissing on one side, and babies and cradles on the other. Its chief products are population, broomsticks, and staying out late at night. It was discovered by Adam and Eve in trying to find a northwest passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry till you pass the tropics of housekeeping, when equally weather generally sets in with such power as to keep all lands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading into this interesting State, consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against.

### Cotton in Illinois.

The cotton crop is the largest ever raised in Illinois, and is rarely excelled in what is known as the Cotton States. The product per acre this year will range from one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds seed cotton. The quality is good—first rate, as compared with the upland cotton in the South. We have heard it estimated that Jackson county alone will produce ten thousand bales, while Perry, Williamson, Saline and Union counties will more than double this amount. The weather this fall has been particularly favorable for maturing and opening the bolls. We have had no killing frost yet, and all the late bolls are maturing, and will be as good as the early ones, thus making the yield extra heavy. There are now six gins in Cairo running constantly, and they cannot dispose of the cotton even now as fast as it comes to the market. Wagons are continually arriving loaded with the staple, and our buyers are eager to meet them. The price has ranged from ten cents to twelve and a half cents per pound for seed cotton, the latter figures for one load only, so far as we can learn.

### FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB!

The old "Assembly Ball Club" of Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR BALLS at the

### CAPITAL HOTEL,

on the following Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock:

Wednesday, December 13th, 1865.  
Wednesday, December 27th, 1865.  
Wednesday, January 10th, 1866.  
Wednesday, January 24th, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President.  
Geo. W. MORRIS, Secretary.  
Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 24, 1865-2m.

### Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

**ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1865.** Trains will leave as follows:  
No. 1—Leaves Louisville daily (except Sundays) at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting by stage at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, by Rail and Stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Lancaster, Stanford, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all other towns. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:00 P. M. Connecting by stage at Payne's for Georgetown, at Midway for Versailles, and at Christiansburg for Shelbyville.

No. 2—Leaves Louisville at 2:20 P. M. (Sundays excepted), stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and North Benson, connecting at Christiansburg by stage for Shelbyville. Leaves Lexington at 6:15 A. M. and arrives at Louisville at 11:15 A. M.  
No. 3—Accommodation—Leaves Lagrange daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and arrives at Louisville at 8:45 A. M. Leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M.; arrives at Lagrange at 6:00 P. M.  
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily, Sundays Excepted.  
SAM'L GILL, Sup't.  
Nov. 24.

### "A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

### HARPER'S WEEKLY, SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

**Critical Notices of the Press.**  
"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—New London Advertiser.  
"The most Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—N. Y. Evening Post.  
"This Paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—N. Y. Evangelist.  
"A necessity in every household."—Boston Transcript.  
"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—Phil. Press.  
"The best of its class in America."—Boston Traveler.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS—1866.**  
The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial show-bill on application.  
The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

**TERMS.**  
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....\$4 00  
An Extra Copy of either the WEEKLY or MAGAZINE will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4 00 each, in one remittance, or six Copies for \$20 00.  
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.  
The annual volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of express, for \$7 each. A complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.  
Address  
**HARPER & BROTHERS,**  
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.  
Nov. 24.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

**\$300 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JAMES LAWSON, has been indicted in the Mercer Circuit Court, for murdering one Bab Bosley, of Mercer County, the said James Lawson has fled from justice and is now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said James Lawson, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer County, within twelve months from the date hereof:  
**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor,  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Nov. 24, 3mos.



**SANTA CLAUS COMING!!**  
**LOUIS WEITZEL**  
Has a large and well selected Stock of  
**TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES!**  
Also a full supply of  
**CONFECTIONERY**  
OF ALL KINDS.  
For sale cheap, at his  
**HEAD-QUARTERS**  
On Saint Clair street.

**LARD KEGS FOR SALE.**  
100 PRIME No. 1, Lard Kegs in store and for sale by **GRAY & TODD.**  
Nov. 22-1m.

### NEW WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE!

290 Main St., South side, between 7th & 8th, LOUISVILLE, KY.

### WILLIAM CROMLEY, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

### PAPER OF ALL KINDS, BONNET BOARDS,

### BINDERS' BOARDS, CARD BOARDS, ENVELOPES, PRINTING INK, &c.

HAVING had nearly twenty years experience in this branch of business, I feel confident I can make it to the interest of all persons buying Paper to examine my stock before making their purchases.  
Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention.  
Highest market price in Cash, paid for Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.  
Nov. 21-1m.

### GUNPOWDER.

### WM. CROMLEY, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

### ORIENTAL AND MIAMI GUNPOWDER,

No. 290 Main St., bet. 7th and 8th, LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse always on hand and for sale.  
Nov. 21-1m.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

**\$250 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Samuel Mansfield, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson and his delivery to the Jailor of Hart County, within one year from the date hereof:  
**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor,  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By Jas. R. PAGE, Asst. Sec'y.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
Ben. Johnson is about 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, weighs 150 pounds, light complexion and beard, blue or grey eyes, ears in one head, and was a saddler by trade.  
Nov. 21, 1865-3m.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

**\$300 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT G. TURNER, did, in November, 1865, in the County of Logan, murder R. S. Porter, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said Robert G. Turner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Logan County, within one year from the date hereof:  
**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor,  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
Robert G. Turner, is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, had a blue mark under one eye; formerly from the State of Missouri.  
Nov. 21 3m.

### SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 21st Monday in September, 1865.  
July 21-1f-6.



## MISCELLANY.

### A Funeral Without Tears

The London correspondent of the New York Times writes on the 23rd as follows:

The remains of Lord Palmerston were buried yesterday in Westminster Abbey, and I went to the funeral as an outside spectator. There was a crowd along the streets, by no means a dense one. Scores were trampled to death at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, as at the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Yesterday there was no danger. As a spectacle it was, as we always expect in England, a failure. But it was worse—a shabby sham; a hollow, heartless humbug. After the hearse came a string of royal carriages, all empty. Of the fifty carriages that followed them, forty at least were an empty show. They might as well have had an empty hearse. When I spoke of it to an Englishman, he fired up and said "It is not a funeral, it is a subject, you know."

But that didn't account for all the rest of the empty coaches. Besides, what is to hinder royalty from following an old and faithful servant to the tomb? Who has made such rules for royalty?

The Queen of England was represented at the funeral by Viscount Bury and the Grand Chamberlain. If you ask why not by the Prince of Wales, I can not tell you; but you were here, and asked a great many people, they would tell you it was the jealousy of the queen. It is the popular, and more than popular belief, that this jealousy has not diminished, and that it is carried quite beyond the bounds of reason and moderation.

Though the Prince of Wales did not appear in the funeral procession, he went to the Abbey to make some atonement for having given a ball at Kew on the night following the death of the Premier.

**NAPOLEON AND THE COUNTRY GIRL.**—During the stay of the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz, the rustic population frequently had open-air dances, at which the imperial couple were at times present. At one of these balls Eugene saw a country girl standing sadly apart while the other girls were merrily dancing. "Why are you not dancing?" the Emperor asked. "With whom should I dance?" said the girl pitifully; "the man whom I love is in Mexico. Shall I venture to have a dance with others while Jean, perhaps, is lying wounded in the hospital?" This sincere language moved the Emperor. She told it to the Empress, and the latter at once walked up to the girl, and said to her: "My child you must dance, and as your Jean is fighting for me in Mexico, I will dance for him here with his Mariette. One service demands the other."

From a French Paper.

### A Family Poisoned by a Rabbit.

An English Surgeon, a Mr. Sprague, of Ashburton, narrowly escaped, recently, being hung as a poisoner. He was accused of poisoning, and the whole testimony seemed to go to prove that he had poisoned his wife, her parents and their servant, with belladonna.

It appears that they had partaken (the whole family) of a rabbit pie, and immediately afterward had shown symptoms of being poisoned by belladonna or datura.

A chemical examination was made and showed that the flesh of the rabbit had been poisoned by its eating the herb belladonna. The paper says:

"The presence of this poison always goes to show the presence of a criminal hand, and the verdict of the jury could not be otherwise. Dr. Ogle presented a very plausible solution to the apparent culpability of the defendant; that the rabbit, in common with several other animals, can digest the belladonna and the datura without injury to itself.

"This statement was made on the basis of experiments lately made by Dr. Range, of Berlin, who nourished a rabbit eight days on the leaves of the belladonna, and as many more on the datura, without injury to the rabbit. The animals experimented on did not even show the dilation of the pupil of the eye, incident on the absorption of a very small quantity of the plant."

That the rabbit is ravenously fond of the belladonna, and the fact that this herb flourishes in the month of July, in shady places, (most likely to be frequented by rabbits and hares,) it is no wonder that their flesh is impregnated with this venomous herb.

This Mons. Range has demonstrated by his experiments, and saved thereby an innocent man from the gallows.

### Kilpatrick and a Rebel Officer.

The Soldiers' Friend tells the following story:

A few evenings since, after a "Democratic" meeting at Mackensack, some gentlemen met in the bar room of the hotel in that place, among whom were some very warm "Democrats." One of them was particularly severe on the General. "He couldn't fight—never did fight! Ran horse races with his men among a parcel of women and children. Nobody but women and children to fight with where he went! Took good care to keep out of the way of men. Small body—sandy hair—nothing to make a man of," etc., etc. After this strain had been indulged in for some time, a gentleman who sat quietly by, listening to the conversation, turned around and said: "My dear friend, give every man his due. I fought Kilpatrick nine times. I fought him in nine battles, and he fought like the devil!"

The speaker further defined his position by saying he was from Charleston, South Carolina, and had gone into the war with the rest. He had been a prisoner, was only a few days out of prison, and knew what he was talking about.

This was a shell of "short range," and was followed by a prolonged silence, during which the General's assiduous fond safety in a prison retreat from the field

## Kentucky Central Railroad!

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865-6.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

#### TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:50 P. M.

#### ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.  
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:30 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning. Also at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 8 and 10 P. M.

For supper at Cincinnati.  
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 11:00, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the evening trains for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. *Baggage checked through.* Sleeping Cars by Night Train.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
H. P. RANSOM,  
Nov. 5, 1865-tf Gen'l Ticket Agent

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

MRS. O'DONOGHUE, widow of the late James O'Donoghue, Photographer Artist, begs to inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that the business heretofore carried on by her late husband will be continued under the management of first-class operators.

The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr. O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, she hopes still to receive and to merit which will be her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized to collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue.  
Nov. 3, 1865-tf

### A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A CLERGYMAN, residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.  
Address,  
JOSEPH T. INMAN,  
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,  
Oct. 26, 1865, 1y. New-York City.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

#### \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Clayton Witt, of said county, and they have fled from justice and are going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman, and their delivery to the jailer of Estill county within one year from the date hereof:

*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

#### DESCRIPTION.

John Wiseman is about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 125 lbs, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, round shouldered, bow legged, scar on one of his breasts, supposed to have been shot. He is about 34 or 35 years old.

Robert Wiseman, age about 33 years, about 6 feet high, weight 165 or 170 pounds, bow legged, rather dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, scar as long as the palm of the hand on the right thigh, made by a burn.

Nov. 10-1865-3m.

## ECLECTIC MAGAZINE!

Literature, Science, and Art.  
New Volume begins January 1866.

The Eclectic MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made of each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly, Revue des Deux Mondes, British Quarterly, London Society, North British Review, Popular Science Review, Cornhill Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Leisure Hour, Temple Bar, Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal, Dublin University Mag., London National Review, etc.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN, AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the Eclectic, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

**EMBELLISHMENTS.**  
Each number is embellished with one or more FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events. Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any number.

TERMS: \$5 per Year; Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, \$20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,  
W. H. BIDWELL, 5 Beekman St., New-York.  
Nov. 14, 5t

## J. B. LEWIS,

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,  
SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY.

I TAKE pleasure in stating to my friends and the public generally that I have purchased the stock of Groceries, &c., formerly owned by H. C. Mitchell, Esq., in South Frankfort, Ky., and have added a complete stock of everything usually found in a

## GROCERY STORE.

My motto is "quick sales and small profits." I am determined to give satisfaction to all customers. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. TERMS—Strictly cash. J. B. LEWIS.  
Nov. 3, 1865-tf

**PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.**—Any one wishing to embark in the newspaper business, can hear of a first rate chance by inquiring at this office. Oct. 27-31.

## HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts, holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.  
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-tf

## JUSTUS I. McCARTY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before the Court of Claims and the various Executive Departments.  
REFERS TO—Hon. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senate; Hon. Jeremiah Black; Hon. J. A. McDougal, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. Robert J. Walker; Hon. B. F. Granger, M. C.; Hon. A. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. B. S. Todd, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. B. Maclay, N. Y.; G. L. Becker, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; R. J. Halderman, Esq., Pa.; Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind.  
Sept. 26-1m.

## Agents Wanted

FOR THE  
**NURSE & SPY.**

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid and true picture of the war.  
Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing \$500 per month, while who will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for Circulars. Address,  
JONES, BRO. & CO.,  
143 West FOURTH STREET,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Sept. 1-1m-18

## Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, feb2 twif.

## Mustering and Disbursing Office,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 13, 1865.

ALL JUST AND PROPER CLAIMS FOR EXPENSES incurred in Recruiting Volunteers in Kentucky chargeable against the appropriation for Collecting, Drilling, and Organizing Volunteers must be presented to the undersigned at once for adjustment.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER,  
Capt. 1st U. S. Inf'y & Must'g & Dis'g Officer.  
Aug. 18-6t-14.

## DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.  
Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.  
July 27, 1865.

## G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf]

## LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he can generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

## J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES Law in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining States.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1867-tf.

## WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-tf.

## FRANKLIN SPRINGS

GRAT KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.  
BOARD OF VISITORS.  
His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are a Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.  
July 14, 1865.

## HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 21st Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired.  
August 8-2mos-11.

## 1865 1865



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."  
"Only infallible remedies known."  
"Free from Poisons."  
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."  
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's.  
Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Moles, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.  
Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,  
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.  
Beware!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR.  
Principal Depot 452 Broadway, New York, 1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

## 1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

## Old and young should use

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

FOR

THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMPY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,  
NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Axtell, and all Druggists and Dealers.  
May 12, 1865-5m.

## JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45TH KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.  
April 18, 1865.

## BURNAM & DICKSON,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land ordered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to order lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.  
Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 13, 1865-6m.

## BOONE COUNTY COURT

R A Edwards, Plaintiff,

against

Samuel Nye, Defendant.

THE defendant, Samuel Nye, is notified that I will, on the first Monday in September next, move the Boone County Court to appoint Commissioners to convey to me the following real estate, by deed, to wit: lying in Walton, Boone county, Ky.,—beginning at Sandner's corner, running Northward, with the turnpike, 40 feet; thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40 feet Southwardly, to Sandner's line; thence with his line to the beginning—it being the same for which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the 5th of April, 1852, I having paid all the purchase money for said property. This 25th of July, 1865.  
R. A. EDWARDS.

August 4, 1865-3 weeks—cod 10.

## BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

## J. W. FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St., bet. Third & Fourth Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

## REWARDS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the unknown murderer or murderers to the jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof, and their conviction.

*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Oct. 27, 1865-3m.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WM. J. GRAY, JR., did, on the 3d day of Sept., 1865, murder Policeman Edward Bond whilst in the discharge of his official duties in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said WM. J. GRAY, JR., and the delivery of him to the Jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from this date.

*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 19th day of Oct., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

## DESCRIPTION.

Wm